THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1833. NO. 44.

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER.
THOMAS STEVENSON.

August 14—tf

STORE ROOM & CELLAR TO BE LET—The large and convenient Store Room and Back Room adjoining, as also the Large Cellar, underneath No. 138 Liberty street, now in the occupation of G. Aldrich: to be rented for one year, from the first of April next. Possession to be had on that day; or, if desired, might perhaps be had on the first of March, or early in that month, by arrangement with Mr. Aldrich.

☞For terms, inquire at the office of the Subscriber, south side of the Diamond.

A. W. FOSTER.

February 1, 1833.—4w

MUSIC STORE,
Number Nine Fifth Street,

THREE DOORS FROM MARKET.

PIANO FORTES. MUSIC, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *at Eastern Prices.*

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, of the latest and most improved patterns, with and without Metalic Plate, which they can warrant to purchasers to stand in any climate. All the new publications of Music for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. &c. received as soon as published, with all the old Standard Music, making as large a collection, and as select as any in the Western country.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, at Wholesale or Retail—Violins, Violincellos, Double Basses, Guitars; Flutes; Clarionetts; Flageolets, double and single; Octave Flutes; Fifes; Kent Bugles; Trumpets; French Horns; Trombones; Bass Horns; Bassoons; Post Horns; Bass and Snare Drums; Tamborines; Bird Organs; Musical Snuff Boxes; Harmonicas; Violin Bows; Bow Hair; Violin Strings; Harp Strings; Piano Wire; Clarionett and Bassoon Reeds; Music Paper; Music Pens; Music Desks, &c. &c.

Two Superior Church Organs, with 5 and 6 stops. Music copied and arranged for Military Bands—to Societies, Merchants, Seminaries, and Military Bands, a liberal deduction will be made.

The attention of Merchants, Professors, and Amateurs, as well as the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh is respectfully solicited.

SMITH & MELLOR.

N. B. Piano Fortes and Instruments tuned and repaired—Old Pianos taken in part for new ones.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

R. B. CURLING & SONS, grateful for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have considerably enlarged their factory: and having associated with them Mr. H. HIGBY, under the firm of CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS, they respectfully solicit a continuance of former favors.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 25, 1832.—tf

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;

In store, and for sale, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Dec. 25.—tf.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Sept. 21, 1832.

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,

Franklin Head, Wood street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.

July 31.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

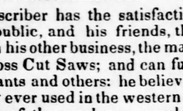
New Hardware Stor
NO 66, WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NEW COACH



MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style.* Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE.
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

SLEIGHING.

AN *Elegant Two Horse Sleigh*—from the North—of Modern and approved Model, and superior finish. Just received and for sale by

JOHN DALZELL & Co.,

December 14—tf 170 Liberty street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Exchange Establishment,

NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK,

Aug. 17. Exchange Broker.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

THE New Three Story Stone Front Building, on the south side of Wood street, being the second east of Diamond alley. ☞ Enquire of NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

January 4, 1833.

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American

GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES

Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits,

Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No.* 68, *Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

New Works.

THE Comic Offering; or Lady's Melange of Literary Mirth, for 1833, illustrated by numerous designs; edited by Miss S. H. Sheridan.

The Amulet; a Christian and Literary Remembrancer; edited by S. C. Hill, for 1833.

Religious Souvenir; a Christmas, New Year's and Birth Day Present, for 1833.

Boswell's Life of Johnson—The Life of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D., including a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides; by James Boswell, Esq., a new edition, with numerous additions and notes; by James Wilson Croker, L. L. D. F. R. S., in 2 vols.

The Signs of the Times; as denoted by fulfilment of Historical Predictions, traced down from the Babylonish Captivity to the present time; by Rev. Alexander Keith, Minister of St. Cyrus, Author of "The Evidences of Prophesy:" in 2 vols.

The American Citizen; the Right of an American Citizen, with a Commentary on State Rights, and on the Constitution and Policy of the United States; by Benjamin L. Oliver, Counsellor at Law.

The Excitement; or a Book to induce young persons to Read, containing Remarkable Appearances in Nature, Signal Preservations.

Chalmers' Political Economy; in connection with the Moral State, and Moral Prospects of Society; by Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

Dermot Mac Morrogh; or the Conquest of Ireland, an Historical Tale of the Twelfth Century, in four Cantos; by John Quincy Adams. Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
No. 73 Wood street.

Dec. 14, 1832.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.

Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

LEWIS HUTCHISON,

HAVING associated HARVEY F. BOLLMAN with him in the Commission Business, it will in future be transacted at his Ware House, No. 92 Front and 44 Water street, under the firm of

Lewis Hutchison & Co.

Who intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale at the lowest market prices. Their warehouse being large with a convenient enclosed yard for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, &c., they solicit consignments of these articles, also every description of country produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

AN ORDINANCE,

Authorizing the Mayor to borrow the sum of twelve thousand dollars.

SECT. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That the Mayor of the city be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on loan, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, and to issue therefor certificates under the seal of the corporation, of one hundred dollars each, or more, at the election of the loaner, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, which interest shall be payable half yearly at the Bank of Pittsburgh, except so much as may be borrowed in Philadelphia, the interest of which shall be paid semi-annually at the Schuylkill Bank, in the said city; and the certificates so issued shall be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be severally transferable by the subscribers or their legal attorneys, executors, administrators, or assigns, by endorsement thereon, at the office, and in the presence of the Treasurer of the City for the time being, and shall not be paid or reduced by the City, except with the consent of the holders thereof, before the 1st day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty. And the money so borrowed shall be paid to the Treasurer of the City, and applied by him to the payment of warrants drawn on account, and for the further extension of the city water works exclusively.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That the faith, credit, funds, revenue, and corporate property of the city be, and the same are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the sum here by authorized to be borrowed as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1833.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Pres't Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.

JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.

WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.

February 5—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 4, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 23d February, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1	15,000		15,000
1	6,000		6,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	1,320		1,320
10	1,000		10,000
10	500		5,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
20	250		5,000
55	200		10,000
56	100		5,600
56	80		4,880
112	70		7,840
2296	40		91,840
15400	10		154,000
45760 tickets.			$366,080

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing Cash, or Prize Tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The 'Despatch,' containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid. Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

S. J. SYLVESTER.

Feb. 12, 1833.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfection.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.

Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

50 BBLS. OLD WHISKEY;
30 do. Common do.;
33 do. American Brandy, good quality;
50 bbls. S. F. Flour, for family use;
200 bbls. No 1, Salt, (old and dry.)

For sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5.—6t.

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000	pounds BACON;
3,500	do. FEATHERS;
2,000	do. CAST STEEL;
500	do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700	do. ZINC;
4,000	do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000	do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
500	do. CANDLEWICK;
10	bales Cuba TOBACCO;
30	boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40	kegs do. do. do.;
20	barrels Prime PORK;
150	do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30	tons LOG WOOD;
80	Salted HIDES;
200	Dry do.;
500,000	Kentucky SEGARS;
120	bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75	groce BONNET BOARDS;
200	reams WRITING PAPER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

SUPPLEMENT

TO an Ordinance, entitled 'An Ordinance establishing the salaries and compensations of the Mayor and sundry other officers of the City of Pittsburgh.'

SECT. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by* | L.S. | *the Citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the yearly salary of the Mayor shall be five hundred dollars; that the yearly salary of the Treasurer shall be five hundred dollars; that the yearly salary of the Wharf Master shall be four hundred dollars; to be paid them quarterly, on warrants drawn by the Mayor, in favor of the respective officers.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That the Wharf Master is hereby required to pay over to the Treasurer, monthly, all moneys received by him for wharfage, also to make a correct return of the amount of tonnage of each and every month, during the year, to the Treasurer.

SECT. 3. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That so much of any ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1833.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Pres't Common Council

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.

JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.

WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.

February 8.—3t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, John Sherer, Jr. of Newcastle, Mercer county, Merchant, did, on 11th December, 1832, execute and deliver to the subscribers, an assignment of all his real and personal estate, in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors as shall, on or before 1st March next, ensuing, execute and deliver a release of all and every their respective claims and demands against him, the said John Sherer, Jr., notice is hereby given, that said deed of assignment and release are now in the possession of Stephen Colwell, Esq.; Pittsburgh, where the release may be executed.

ROB'T M'FARLANE,
DAVID COURTNEY, Jr.

Feb. 1—9t *Acting Assignees*

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

TAKEN up, a drift, in the Ohio, on the —— of January, a Large OAK FLAT, about fifty feet long—high in the bow—a pine steering oar.

The owner can get her again, by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN BALDWIN,
ARCHIBALD HAMILTON,
WILLIAM HAMILTON,
WILLIAM RITCHIE,
Montour's Island.

February 8, 1833.

AN ORDINANCE,

To enable and empower the Water Committee to appoint and elect a suitable person as Assessor and Collector of water rents, and other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted, by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils, assembled*, That forthwith, from and after the passage of this Ordinance, and at the organization of the Watering Committee, in each and every year hereafter, it shall be the duty of the said Committee, to appoint some suitable person as Assessor and Collector of the Water rents, and who shall act as Clerk or Secretary to the said Water Committee; and it shall be the duty of said Assessor or Collector of Rents and Clerk of Water Committee, under the direction, superintendence and control of the said Water Committee, to proceed forthwith and collect all outstanding Water Rents, due for the current or past year, and which should have been paid by the inhabitants, according to the provisions of the existing City Ordinances, on the first day of April last, past. And if any person or persons, after having been called on by the said Assessor and Collector, &c. for the amount of his, her, or their Water Rent, shall neglect or refuse to pay the same for the space of ten days, suit shall be brought against all such delinquents, together with an addition of 10 per cent. on the amount, as a penalty for such neglect or refusal, before the Mayor or any Alderman of the city, for the recovery of the said rents, and penalty, with costs of suit, according to law. And it shall be the duty of the said Assessor and Collector, under the directions of the said Water Committee, within a reasonable time, to make out an Alphabetical list of all such defaulters, with the amount in which they are severally indebted, and deliver the same to the City Treasurer, in order that suits may be brought. *Provided, however*, That the duplicate or list of rents, now in the hands of the Engineer and Superintendant, shall be forthwith delivered up by him, and shall be first correctly settled and adjusted by the said Water Committee.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the said Assessor and Collector of Water Rents, and Clerk and Secretary as aforesaid, to attend the meetings of said Water Committee, at their office or elsewhere, if required by the said Water Committee, and under their superintendance and control and direction, to keep fair and correct minutes of all their proceedings, and to correctly and safely keep all books, vouchers, and documents appertaining to said offices; to produce the same when required, either by the Councils or the said Water Committee, and safely and promptly to deliver the same over to his successor in office, when required. And the said Assessor and Collector of Water Rents and Clerk and Secretary of Water Committee, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give Bond in the sum of six thousand dollars, to be approved of by the Mayor and the Watering Committee, conditioned for the true and faithful performance of all his duties, and for the prompt payment to the city Treasurer of all the Water Rents, by him from time to time collected, according to the true intent and meaning of this Ordinance. And the Assessor and Collector of Water Rents, &c. shall, from and after the passing of this Ordinance, receive an annual salary of six hundred dollars, payable quarterly, in the same manner that the salary of other city officers are paid.

SECT. 3. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of said Assessor and Collector of Water Rents, annually, in the month of April, and as soon after the first day of April in each and every year, hereafter, as possible, to make out and prepare a correct Alphabetical list of the names of all persons using the Hydrant water, designating the streets and alleys in which they reside, the numbers of the buildings they severally occupy, as far as the same is practicable, the number of persons composing each family; the trade or occupation of such person, being the principal renter or occupant of each house, and the amount of rent or tax wherewith each individual may be assessed or is entitled to pay for the current year. Which said list when so prepared and completed shall be forthwith laid before the Water Committee, whose duty it shall be carefully to examine the same and to make or cause to be made, all necessary corrections and additions therein. And when so corrected, the said Committee shall approve the same in writing, and order the said Assessor and Collector to proceed and forthwith collect the several amounts therein, without delay.

SECT. 4. *Be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That when the said annual list of Water Rents shall be completed and approved of by the Water Committee, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said Assessor and Collector of the Water Rents, to give public notice, by advertisement, for three weeks, in at least *three* of the newspapers published in the City of Pittsburgh, informing the inhabitants that their Water Rents for the current year in advance, are due and payable and that they will be forthwith called on by him for the payment of the same. And it shall be the duty of the said Assessor and Collector forthwith to call upon the several persons assessed, at their respective dwelling houses and demand the amount of their rents. And he is hereby authorized, empowered and directed, to proceed forthwith to collect and recover the said Water rents, without delay, and pay over the same weekly, as collected, to the City Treasurer.

Provided, however, That if any person or persons shall feel themselves aggrieved as to the amount of Water rent, or tax assessed on them, as aforesaid, such person or persons may, at any time within the month of May, immediately after the annual assessment, but not afterwards, appeal to the Water Committee, whose duty it shall be to hear such appeal, at such times and places as they may appoint therefor, and whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive. And *provided, also*, That it shall be the duty of the Water Committee to keep, or cause to be kept, at their office, by their Clerk or Secretary, a book of record, containing an alphabetical list of the names of all persons using the Hydrant Water; designating the numbers of their houses, as far as practicable; the streets or alleys in which they reside; their trades or occupations; the number of their families, and the amount of their annual water rent or tax; which said Book shall be open to the inspection of the members of the Councils, at all seasonable times, if required.

SECT. 5. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the person acting as Assessor and Collector of the Water rents, to examine from time to time, all private pipes and hydrants and see that the same are kept in sufficient repair, and that the hydrant water be not uselessly wasted by those authorized to use it. And particularly to inquire into all infractions or violations of the 11th and 12th sections of the ordinance, entitled 'An Ordinance for the distribution of the water,' &c. passed 23d day of February, 1829, and see that the provisions herein contained be enforced.

SECT. 6. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all ordinances or supplements to ordinances, so far as they are altered or supplied by this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1833.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Pres't Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.

JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.

WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.

Feb. 6, 1833.—3t.

POETRY.

LIFE.

Cling not to Earth—there's nothing there,
However lov'd, however fair,
But on its features still must wear,
The impress of mortality.

Cling not to Earth—as well we may
Trust Asia's serpent's play,
That glitters only to betray
To death—or else to misery.

Dream not of Friendship—there may be
A word, a smile, a grasp for thee;
But wait the hour of need, and see,
But wonder not—their fallacy.

Think not of Beauty—like the rest
It bears a lustre on its crest;
But short the time ere stands confessed
Its falsehood—or its frailty.

The following *Anacreontic* is in Moore's happiest vein—touched with tenderness amidst its revelling. What if he could hear it sung as we have heard it?

Take hence the bowl, though beaming
Brightly as a bowl ere shone;
Oh! it but sets me dreaming
Of days, of nights, now gone.
Then in its clear reflection,
As in a wizard's glass,
Lost hope and dead affection
Like shades before me pass.
Take hence the bowl, &c.

Each cup I drain brings hither
Some friend who once sat by;
Bright lips—too bright to wither;
Warm hearts—too warm to die.
'Till as the dream comes o'er me,
Of those long vanished years,
Then, then, the cup before me
Seems turning all to tears.
Take hence the bowl, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the (New Orleans) Louisiana Advertiser.

WESTERN NAVIGATION.

The first steam boat employed in trade upon the Mississippi was called the New Orleans—built at Pittsburgh, in 1812, and licensed at this port in 1813. We do not recollect the day of her arrival, but we can imagine the anxious curiosity of the crowd upon the levee when the boat was first discerned approaching our harbor, and the eagerness with which visitors repaired on board to welcome the 'stranger.' The difficulties which this boat, the pioneer of Western navigation, met with, are more easily imagined than described. The number of days spent in the performance of her first trip, is not mentioned in the report that we have seen of her arrival; but the inconvenience and waste of time experienced while the crew were engaged in felling trees and splitting logs for fuel, (there being as yet no supplies of wood prepared on the banks of the river) were vexations which could be only endured by extraordinary efforts of resolution and patience. The experiment being crowned with success, the road to western enterprize was fairly opened, and the traveler no longer forced to put up with the sad long passage of a flat boat. Wherever stations were established upon the river to supply steam boats with fuel and provisions, villages and towns have been created as it were by enchantment: witness the rise and progress of Vicksburgh—a few years ago, a howling wilderness; now a flourishing town. But it is needless to refer to the advantages which have been obtained by the introduction of steam boats upon the Mississippi; as upon this subject no one can be ignorant. It may however be stated, according to calculation, that 14,000 tons employ not more than 1050 hands, yet do more than 20,000 in flat boats and keel boats. The benefits accruing from steam boat navigation were immediately experienced. In 1814 the amount of freight in the case of a single merchant at Pittsburgh, during that year, amounted to $60,000. The first steam boat was lost in 1814.

In 1815, the steam boat Enterprize worked up from New Orleans to Bardstown, Ky. 1500 miles, in 25 days. It was then calculated that the passage to Pittsburgh might be made in 35 days. The same boat made a trip from New Orleans to Natchez in 4 days. The Brownsville (Pa.) Telegraph notices the arrival at that port of the steam boat Enterprize, of Bridgeport, from New Orleans, in ballast, having discharged her cargo at Pittsburgh, being the first steam boat that ever made the voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi and back—voyage to that port from New Orleans in 54 days; 20 days employed in unloading, taking wood, and stopping at intermediate ports: making 34 days of actual service in her passage of near 2200 miles in length.

In 1810, the steam boat Ætna performed a voyage from the falls of the Ohio to New Orleans (distance 1300 miles,) in 15 days. It was in this year that produce was brought down the Alleghenny river from Hamilton, New York, to Pittsburgh; and a subscription was opened at New Orleans to build a steam boat to ply between that city and New York, to touch at Havanna.

In 1818, it is stated that a steam boat was running from St. Louis to New Orleans, and one was built at Louisville, to carry 650 to 700 tons; engine cost $20,000. Some time during this year, a New Orleans paper gave a list of 20 steam boats of actually 3342 tons, which were engaged in the trade of this port with the upper and adjacent country. The Post Master availed himself of the facilities of steam boats to transport the mail to and from places on the Mississippi and Ohio. A steamer called the Maid of Orleans, was launched at Philadelphia, to ply from Mobile to New Orleans. Col. Johnson, of Kentucky, also built a steam boat, called The Johnson, in the month of September, to trade on the Missouri. The steamer Orleans struck a snag on her way to Natchez, and nearly filled before she was run ashore—no lives lost.

In 1819, about the beginning of the year, the rates of fare established by the boats on the Mississippi, were, from New Orleans to the falls of the Ohio, 125 dollars up the river, and 75 dollars down; children, from ten to twelve years old, half price; servants, half price; children, under two years, one-fourth; way passengers, 12½ cents per mile.

A statement was made out this year, by which it appeared that since the year 1812, forty steam boats had been wrecked, burned, or abandoned; and thirty-three were plying from place to place, and twenty-eight more building. In 1820, the steamer Robert Fulton was built by Mr. Eckford, New York, to ply between that port, New Orleans, and Havanna. On the 6th May, twenty-three boats were lying at New Orleans.

In 1821, there were seventy-two steamboats on the western waters, several of 400, and the United States, of 646 tons. This year the Car of Commerce made a trip to Shawneetown in ten days. A lady of New Orleans writes to her sister, at New York, and mentions the remarkable fact, that she had been present at a dinner party, where a superb piece of roast beef from Kentucky, was served, and the memory of Fulton, to whose genius the regale was ascribed, was drank on the occasion.

Thus far we have given the history of each year; but as we have already trespassed upon the limits to which we promised to confine this article, we will conclude with a few additional items, viz:

The first steam boat that ever was at Port Gibson, was called the Thomas Jefferson, arrived there the 5th March, 1821.

The first steam boat that ascended the Missouri, was called the Independence: arrived at Franklin, 28th May, 1819, fourteen days from St. Louis.

The steam boat Comet, in May, 1820, visited the village of Arkansas, the first that ascended the river of that name.

In 1824, a contract was entered into by the United States, to clear the Mississippi of snags, sawyers, &c.

The steam boat Calhoun made the first expedition from St. Louis, to ascend the Mississippi to the falls of St. Anthony.

The first steam boat that arrived at Kaskaskia, Illinois, on the 10th August, 1818, eighteen days from New Orleans, with freight of $3,500, was called the 'Franklin.'

In September, 1823, the rate of passage on the river was reduced: between Cincinnati and New Orleans, up the river $50, down the river $25. According to the valuable report submitted to Congress at its last session, by Mr. Wickliffe, it then appeared that there were 220 steam boats on the western waters, and 23 rivers threaded by them. The extent of their navigation 8,440 miles. The tonnage of these boats amount to 38,500 tons—quantity of wood consumed annually, 880,000 cords—aggregate cost, $2,300,000. Besides the steam boats, there are 4,000 flat boats annually descending these rivers, which measure 160,000 tons. It is estimated that these boats, including the mechanics employed in building and repairing, laborers engaged in cutting wood and furnishing supplies, crews and extra hands, give employment during that portion of the year when the river is open, to 17,500 men. Further, that the navigation of the western waters sustains 90,000 of the population of the west.

A Paragraph for the Ladies.—Dr. Mussey states that greater numbers annually die among the females sex by the use of the corset, than are destroyed among the other sex by the use of spirituous liquors in the same time! It has been estimated that more than 50 thousand men die in the United States every year, in consequence of the immoderate use of ardent spirits. For fear of being accused of exaggerating upon this fearful subject, let it be stated than 30,000 females die in this country every year, in consequence of wearing corsets. This is doubtless below the number which should be set down; but it makes enough to excite the attention of every head of the family and of every well wisher of the human race. Thirty thousand per year makes eighty four for every day in the year, sacrificed at the cruel altar of fashion.—This we venture to say is a sacrifice of life which knows no parallel. —*State Herald.*

On the coast of Calabria, a large grotto, under which the sea flows, has been discovered, that receives no light from the heavens, but is illuminated by a magnificent blue that comes through the waters of the sea beneath the arch. It is called the *Azure Grotto*, and the phenomenon has been under the consideration of the *savans.*—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the Baltimore American.

The Debate on the Revenue Collection Bill proceeds in the Senate slowly. Mr. Tyler of Virginia occupied the floor on Wednesday, in opposition to the bill, and was to be succeeded on Thursday, (7th inst.) by Mr. Clayton, of Delaware.

It is worthy of remark, that hitherto the course of argument, in general, of those who are opposed to the bill, covers, in substance, while it disclaims, in terms, the whole ground of nullification. We do not mean that this particular bill, and all its provisions, and all the arguments by which it is defended, must necessarily be adopted by all who do not recognize the South Carolina doctrine—for we can very well understand objections to many of them, independent of that doctrine. But such is not the nature of this opposition. The Senators who have resisted the passage of the bill, oppose themselves broadly to all federal measures for securing the revenue, to all action of the federal government, which may meet the action of South Carolina; in short, to every thing which can make up the issue which South Carolina has tendered, except an unqualified concession of her claims, and a surrender of the question in dispute. They will, in lawyer's phrase, advise nothing but a *cognovit* in favor of the plaintiff, with a jury to assess her damages. They offer no support to the laws, no aid to the general government, no rebuke, or so light a one that it is in fact encouragement to the state in her hostile attitude. All their sympathies are for the nullifiers, all their denunciations against any proposition to oppose nullification. This is, in fact, a recognition of all that has been claimed for the 'efficiency' of that doctrine as a state remedy. If, when Carolina or Delaware choose to place themselves upon their 'sovereignty,' and arrest the law, those who deny their right to do so under the constitution, refuse also to the other states the right to enforce the law, who does not see that the second denial annuls the first, and reduces it to a mere question of expediency? If nullification be unconstitutional, and yet, when asserted, is not be denied, questioned or resisted, it is beyond doubt efficient, and must triumph in Delaware as in Carolina. Thus the incongruous and irreconcileable theory is maintained, that the same proceedings are to be respected, sanctioned and defended against the constitution and the laws, because carried into action, which were denounced as illegal and unconstitutional when merely threatened, and that too, without any avowed change of opinion on their real nature. The intent is the crime, which is absolved by the act. To threaten murder is punishable, but the thrust which kills, is a good plea in bar. Nothing in short is to prevent the complete success of any scheme of violence, however lawless, except hesitation in carrying it on. Cowardice in wrong is to be the sole object of punishment. Where are such principles, if introduced into government, to end? Where are those who, opposing nullification nominally, sustain it by withholding all opposition to it, to stop short of unconditional submission to nullification, that is, unconditional adhesion to it, as a principle? There is, in fact, no other ground upon which they can rest—and to that they will come at last. If they continue to deny this result, it behooves them to show how the laws can be maintained, the revenue collected, nullification prostrated, and the Union preserved, upon their own principles, and by other means than those in the Judiciary Bill.

The re-election of Mr. Robbins to the U. S. Senate from R. Island, from the 4th March next, has occasioned considerable excitement in the legislature of that State, on a constitutional point of the following nature. The acting governor, lieutenant governor, and the whole Senate, (ten in number,) were elected in 1831, for one year. No provision is made by charter for holding over beyond the term. The only provision is that, in case no governor is elected, the lieutenant governor, or failing him, the senior Senator shall act as governor. In April, 1832, there was a failure to elect a governor, lieutenant governor, and Senate. In January of that year, an act was passed providing for holding new elections, in case of no choice, and that the officers then in power, (those in this case who passed the bill) should hold over until others were elected by the people. Every attempt at choice has since failed, and the Governor and Senate continue to hold over.

The right of this Senate to act in the choice of a U. S. Senator, is the point denied. In October, the House refused to join them by a majority of *three votes*. In January, after refusing to join by a majority of *five*, they consented by the same majority, and Mr. Robbins was re-elected by a majority of *five* votes.

Thirty members of the lower house protested against the election, and it is said, will contest it in Congress.—*Balt. Amer.*

Extract from Mr. Clayton's Speech on the Revenue Collection Bill.

Sir, (said Mr. C.,) the principles with which I entered public life, and with which by the blessing of God I intend to live and die—the same principles for which I and my political friends have been contending during the whole period of my service in this Senate; have been discovered by the President, in this perilous crisis of our country's history, to be the only true conservative principles of the Constitution. As one of those who have steadily, though unsuccessfully, opposed what in my conscience I believe to have been Executive usurpations of power—doctrines leading, as I have often predicted, to the present results—true to the same principles, I now find myself, by a sudden revolution in the whole political course of the Administration, anxiously supporting its very strongest measures. At the same time I find the President, without the aid of myself and my political friends, in a very small and hopeless minority in the Senate. It is under these circumstances, sir, that the Chairman of the Committee assigns a reason for supporting this bill so directly opposite to mine—so repugnant to all my notions of right and wrong—that I deem it my duty *in limine* to enter my protest against it. *He* supports the bill, if I understood him rightly, because the President is to execute it. *He* votes for this great measure because it confers power on one who (tell it not in Gath!) 'never abused power!' *He* goes for the man—he sustains the principle for the sake of the man. There may be others, sir, who, with a deep devotion which no circumstance can diminish or abate, with an ardent zeal which no tyranny could cool, with a blind confidence which neither time nor tide could ever wear away, would bow to the god of their idolatry, and in their hearts exclaim '*Fiat voluntas tua.*' But I support the leading provisions of this bill for reasons the very reverse of these. I will repose power in the President, because I can find no other chance of salvation for my country. I will not be deterred from the adoption of this measure because it is recommended by the President, or because such a reason as the Chairman has assigned induces others to support it. Whatever beauties the Chairman may discover in this part of his own argument, whatever foreign mission may now glitter in the vista before them, I see, and wish to see, no prospects of political advancement for myself, or any of my friends, arising out of the sudden revolution in Executive opinions. We have committed the unpardonable sin against that being who appears to be so prominent an object of the humble adoration of others, and if political death be the punishment to be inflicted on us for our transgression, we will at least perish, hoping nothing from the smiles, and fearing nothing from the frowns, of Executive power.

Nor, sir, I trust, will any man here, who has ever justly laid claim to the honorable title of National Republican, be deterred from the support of this bill by the general denunciation of it as a *federal measure*. We know well that this same ingenious stratagem has been resorted to for thirty years, alternately to elevate and to depress the leading demagogues in this country. The best possible plan to escape the force of reason, is to appeal to the ignorant prejudices of mankind. One who has engaged in this debate, traces, by the aid of the most marvellous powers of combination and deduction, the nullification resolutions of Kentucky and Virginia, in 1798, to the federal party! An ingenious modern writer has shown how the word 'cucumber' may be derived from 'Jeremiah King,' but even his praises must remain unsung, while the superior ingenuity of the inventor of this charge on the men of other days, shall be held up to the admiration of the world. The Kentucky resolutions, which gave birth to the whole heresy of nullification, are entitled to no respect, whether we consider the time of their adoption or the mere object for which they were drawn. They were written by a candidate for office, in a period of high party excitement, for the very purpose of effecting his own election. They were well calculated to intimidate political opponents, by the threat of ultimate disunion in the event of his defeat, and as such they were denounced by the co-States at the time, in the strongest language. They slept on the shelf after they had done their office, without an effort on the part of any man to vindicate the principles contained in them, until after the lapse of thirty years, when they were awakened by the trumpet of discord resounding again thro' out this happy country. I say, sir, that no effort was made to defend them from 1800 till after the passage of the tariff act of 1824—yet they were assailed and denounced in the hearing of the very men who ought to have been first to stand forth in their behalf. In the debate on the Judiciary of 1802, Mr. Giles, of Virginia, having barely so far alluded to the subject as to mention the determination by the Courts, that they are judges in the last resort of the constitutionality of your laws, to prove what he called their unlimited claims to power, was promptly met in reply, on this whole question, by Mr. Bayard, who triumphantly vindicated the true principles of the constitution, against the then recent and arrogant pretensions of State usurpation, State veto, State interposition, and State tyranny. Standing on the very principles we now advocate, he threw the gauntlet to any champion on the other side, to come forward in defence of the principles in those resolutions. Sir, no such champion then appeared. The resolutions, which covered the whole ground of this part of the debate, were not even named, much less defended or held up as authority, by any one who entered into the lists. They had served their purposes, sir. The party that framed them was seated in power, and it was their interest to forget and to despise them.

Mr. Calhoun, in his speech in the Senate, on the 22d ultimo in opposition to the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, contends that NEW powers are given by the 5th section of the bill, which authorize the employment of military force, in case any "OBSTRUCTION" is made to the execution of the laws of the Union. Now, if these are despotic powers, proposed to be given the President, Mr. Jefferson must have assisted in making our government a despotism, for the phraseology of the Act of March, 1807, is closely copied in the language of the bill now before Congress. The term "obstruction" has been carefully transcribed by the Committee on the Judiciary. Will Mr. Calhoun contend that an "obstruction" to the execution of the laws cannot occur from organized as well as unorganized bodies—from a State, in its collective capacity, as well as from combinations of individuals. It is the duty of Congress, according to the oath which its members have taken to support the Constitution, to provide the means of executing the laws, and if opposition occurs, to disregard the SOURCE of that opposition. It is not competent for Congress to discriminate between the KINDS of opposition which may "obstruct" the execution of the laws. Their duty is to remove or counteract the obstruction, whatever be its origin or character, or they violate their oaths under the Constitution. There is, then, no NEW power proposed to be given the Executive by the bill of the Judiciary Committee, and if the power given by the Act of 1807 is despotic, then did Mr. Jefferson assist in making our government a despotism, for that act was passed during his administration.—*Southern Patriot, Jan.* 30.

The N. York Farmer and American Gardner's Magazine is a well edited work, and contains a great variety of information, adapted to its title.—It is published monthly, in the quarto form.

LOTTERIES AND THEATRES.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Society of Pittsburgh and vicinity, held on Thursday evening, Jan. 7, 1833, the following report was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published:

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred for consideration the question, 'Whether lottery brokers and patrons of the theatre shall be admitted to membership in this society?' offer, unanimously, the following report:

The subject is, undoubtedly, not without its difficulties. The proper rule of morality, in the ordinary sense of the term, is not so easy to be settled; neither is it easy to run the line of discrimination between the different pursuits of life, as they may be considered compatible or incompatible with this rule. Still it is implied in the Constitution of our Society, that some standard must be regarded, and some actual discrimination of character made; and to this Board has been committed the delicate, but deeply important responsibility of interpreting the Constitution in this respect, and determining what are its applications to particular cases. In the cases under consideration, then, the committee are of the opinion, that as a Board we cannot avoid putting a definite interpretation upon the courses of conduct presented to its notice, as being either within or without the range of that morality which the Society recognises as the broad ground of its particular fellowship. Nor is it necessary, in order to justify our decision in this instance, that we should be able to trace the exact line by which that ground is circumscribed through *all* its points; or that we should at present legislate on any other cases than those which now demand our legislation. It is concerning particular cases only that we are expected to interpret the constitution, and in considering these cases, we ought to try them singly upon their own merits, without allowing our judgment to become embarrassed with questions growing out of other cases, that have not yet challenged our notice as a Board. With these views, your committee, confining themselves to the cases immediately in hand, declare their opinion, that lottery brokers, managers of theatres, and holders of theatre stock, ought not to be received as members of this society; and they recommend the Board, accordingly, to adopt and publish the following resolution and statement, as expressive of their views on the subject:

Resolved, That in accordance with the 4th article of the Constitution, lottery brokers, managers of theatres, and holders of theatre stock, are not eligible to membership in this society.

STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC.

On giving the foregoing resolution to the public, the Board think it proper to accompany it with a statement of the considerations by which they have been led to adopt it.

The Lottery system and the Theatre are, wherever they are found, evils of the first magnitude in society, and ought to be discouraged by the friends of morality in every lawful way. It is not necessary, that we should now institute any formal argument in proof of this assertion; it has been made to stand out in the light of the clearest evidence over and over again, and we doubt not is abundantly sustained by the judgment of the enlightened and virtuous portion of the community generally.

The *lottery system*, though tolerated by a law of the state, at present, is clearly a system of gambling, conducted on the most extensive scale, and can as little bear examination at the bar of common equity as any other species of gambling whatever. Every evil that is attendant on the card table, or the billiard room, is attendant also, only in more terrific dimensions, upon public lotteries. Their operation is, to ensnare the idle and imprudent, to feed men's minds with vain and foolish hopes, to turn them away from the pursuits of lawful industry, to enervate moral character, by ministering a sickly excitement like that of the gaming table, to the soul, to promote intemperance and all the other evils that grow out of idleness, and thus to increase pauperism, misery, and crime, throughout the land. And all this weight of mischief is compensated by no moral advantage whatever. Even if the interests of internal improvement in the state were advanced by means of it, the consideration would furnish as little excuse for it, as does the admitted fact, that, it is a money making business to the individuals by whom the lottery tickets are sold, and an excuse, in all respects as good, might be rendered for the most unhallowed pursuit by which money was ever made among men. But all who are acquainted with the true state of the case, as all are who have paid any attention to the proceedings had upon the subject in our state legislature, during its last term, know that even the paltry consideration of governmental emolument cannot be pleaded in favor of the system. It is a system that tends to enrich a few individuals; but in all other respects it is fraught with the deepest injury to society. It is a mammoth growth of pure unmitigated evil, supported from year to year by an immense tribute levied upon the moral strength, the domestic comfort, and the social prosperity of our citizens.

The *theatre* has been little less mischievous in its operation, in all ages, and in all countries where it has been established. It differs from the lottery system in this, that it ventures to plead a moral reason for its being tolerated and encouraged; but the validity of that reason has never been sustained on the principles of sound philosophy, and still less on the results of actual experiment. So far from being a school of morality, the theatre has been found a hot bed of corruption, in the cities in which it has been sustained. All testimony is clear, as to the facts of the case, in our own country as well as in others. Whatever may be said in favor of theatrical exhibitions in the abstract, where is the man at all informed on the subject, whose conscience does not tell him that theatres, as they are actually conducted, are unfriendly to the interests of virtue, and ought not to be countenanced? They vitiate the moral sentiment of the community, and minister nourishment to its corrupt propensities; and they are found, accordingly, where ever they *thrive*, to draw almost every form of iniquity into their immediate neighborhood, if not into their very bosom. Even the morality of paganism condemned them, in cases where they were liable to less exception than they are generally liable to in modern times; and how, then, shall they be considered compatible with the morality of christian lands?

Now, by the fourth article of the Constitution of the *Young Men's Society*, it is provided that any young man of *good, moral* character may be elected to membership by a vote of the Board. The responsibility, then, of determining the question, whether it be compatible with a good moral character for a man to sell lottery tickets, or patronize a theatre, is one from which we have no power to make ourselves free. By receiving persons of this description into our body, we should publicly, according to the terms of our own constitution, pronounce an affirmative decision. This we cannot consent to do. It is our deliberate opinion that, lotteries and theatres are injurious to the best interests of society, to the full extent that we have mentioned; and as it is our own judgment in this case, that ought to regulate our decision, we feel ourselves bound to express, in relation to them, all the reprobation involved in our resolution. We are willing to believe, that others may honestly have formed a less serious estimate of the evils in question; but with *our* estimate of them, we cannot but look upon the conduct of those by whom they are systematically upheld, as a positive *immorality*, of such a kind as is inconsistent with the terms of membership in this society.

Our decision in this case, of course, reaches only to the things specified as the object of it. We do not by it impeach the character of those whom it may seem to assail, a whit farther than that character stands implicated with the single circumstance of selling lottery tickets, or standing forth for the open patronage of the theatre. Those who do so, may be, in other respects, of unexceptionable character, and even in regard to this circumstance itself, may stand acquitted in their own minds of the criminality laid to their charge; but still in *our* view of the matter, this one circumstance is, of itself, sufficient to spoil, essentially, the goodness of their moral character. It is, in its own nature, to our eyes, a glaring immorality; and should be so regarded by us, though it stood, a solitary blot, upon the fairest reputation in the place, and though it stood there, too, unattended with the slightest consciousness of guilt, like some dark spot on the smooth, bright surface of the eye, unperceived by the eye itself on which it may chance to dwell, and exposed only to the scrutinizing gaze of others. We do not undertake to utter judgment absolutely upon any man's character; but, concerning courses of conduct, contemplated in themselves, we may and must decide. And, in this decision, we must be guided by *our own* apprehensions of what is according to the common standard of morality in the world, and what is not. Others have the same right to form their own judgment on the subject, and if they think proper, to reverse our sentence. Freedom to think what our minds prompt, and to utter what we think, on matters of this kind, is a prerogative that belongs equally to all, and the sober exercise of which should give offence to none.

Published by order of the Board.

J. CAROTHERS, *Rec. Sec.*

Extraordinary Theft.—The following amusing and singular piece of roguery, lately occurred in Paris.

An individual, well dressed, presented himself at the shop of a female who sold ready made linen, in one of the retired parts of Paris, and observed to her that she appeared to keep a large assortment of gentlemen's shirts. 'Oh yes, she had them of all descriptions, and very cheap.' 'Pray, madam,' said he, 'have you any garments of a similar description and superior quality, for ladies; I am about to be married, and wish to make my intended wife a present of three dozen.' 'Certainly, certainly, sir, I have some which I am sure will suit you,' and forthwith, three parcels, each containing a dozen, were exhibited on the counter. One was opened, and the stranger examined it with much attention; at last he said, 'I am afraid that these are to short;' then seemed for a moment lost in thought, at the difficulty which presented itself to his mind of ascertaining the precise size wanted—an idea seemed to strike him. 'Madam,' he said, 'you are about the height and size of the lady I shall shortly marry, would it be asking too much of you to draw one of these over your dress.' 'Not at all, I'll do it with a great deal of pleasure.' In a minute the good woman appeared in the body of the shop completely enveloped in one. The stranger looked at her, walked round her, and stooped, apparently to draw down the garment behind her to its full length, in doing which he very orderly fastened her cloths to it with a large pin. She supposing his examination finished, attempted to take it off again, when, to her astonishment, she found her cloths rose up with it. At this moment the fellow grasped the parcels and made off with them. The poor woman hesitated to follow—made another attempt to divest herself of the superfluous covering, but failing to do so, ran after him. So much time, however, was lost, and so many boys collected about her, at the novel appearance she presented, that she was soon compelled to return to her shop, and put up with the loss.—*Nat Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

pot, lb	5 a5½	Steel, cc. lb	7a8†
pearl,	7	sad irons	6†
Ashes, sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	6§
black salts	4	in bars	7§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7†
Bacon, lb.	6½†	Leather, sole,	25§
Butter, keg,	9†	upper, doz	$28a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 50†	calf skins	20 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	87§	Lard,	9½§
Blscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2¼†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 75†	Molasses,	38§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 5½§
Coals, bush.	4½†		8d 5½§
Candles, lb.	10		6d 6½§
Copperas	2½a3†		4d 7½§
Cheese	5½a6†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal	95a$1§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl	$17 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs	16a16½	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9a11§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 25
Cot. yarns, lb	No. 5, 25§	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, obl.	$4 25*	paper hangs	p. 37a35
Feathers	34a35§	Pork, fresh lb	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10¾*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a56*	Potatoes, bush.	45§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4½
New herring,	$9§	do. K'y.	4½§
shad,	12½§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	7a7¾
mack'l	6a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	70†	lump,	13 a 14†
barley	45†	loaf,	14 a 17†
rye	43†	Salt,	$1 68 §
corn	37§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¾a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	24†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	14†	leaf,	3a3¾†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea. Y H. lb	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$120§	H. skin.	70 a 75§
Hides, Span lb	12a13†	imperial,	1 25§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	18*
Indigo, Span lb.	150	Wool,	26§
Bengal,	200†	Wool hats, doz	$5½a6½*
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100*	Whisk. o. gall.	35a40†
Blooms. Jun	$82a83§	new	28†
rolled	100*	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt	9*	black	9¼ a 10†
pig, ton	$30§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

I. R. SMITH & Co.

HAVING associated WM. BAGALEY with them, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of WM. BAGALEY & Co., at the old stand; where they will keep constantly on hand, a choice assortment of

GROCERIES,

AND PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED ARTICLES; which will be sold on the same favorable terms as heretofore.

☞ Wm. Bagaley & Co. will settle the accounts of I. R. Smith & Co.

January 2, 1833.

I. R. SMITH has removed to Baltimore, and connected himself in business there with Nathan M Chafee, under the firm of CHAFEE & SMITH, Wholesale Grocers, corner N. Howard and Saratoga streets, Baltimore. I. R. Smith solicits the continuation of favors received from his Western friends.

CHAFEE & SMITH, *Baltimore.*
WM. BAGALEY & Co., *Pittsburgh.*

January 4—w3mo.

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Fourteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1833.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances, and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1832.—tf.

REMOVAL.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No.* 27 *Market street*, next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING; and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.

B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf.

Patent Blacksmith Vices,

AND LARGE SCREWS.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that, in addition to the manufacturing of Patent Vices, they have commenced the manufacture of Large Screws, of every description, and are ready to fill all orders or either article, on short notice.—They will, also, furnish Mill Irons to order.

All orders, Screws for Tobacco Presses, Mill Screws, Rolling Mills, &c. &c. will be promptly attended to, if left at John Irwin's Rope Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108, Second street, or at their shop, in Allegheny town, near S. Lothrop & Co's Rolling Mill.

Aug. 24.—iwtf. A. LAMONT & Co.

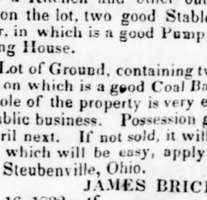
SYLVESTER'S
Bank Note & Exchange Manual.

A CONVENIENT and comprehensive Manual of useful information, respecting Banks and Bank Notes, comprising a Counterfeit Detector, a List of Solvent Banks, List of Broken Banks, &c., with other tables of daily utility to all persons engaged in mercantile or moneyed transactions. This work is now printed and ready for delivery, at 130, Broadway, and will soon be for sale at Sylvester's offices, in various parts of the United States. Orders are respectfully solicited; and our country friends are requested to assist us in making it known to the public—as, we believe that, few men of business will deprive themselves of the advantages of a work of the kind, who are apprised of its existence.

☞ The 'Manual' contains 32 large octavo pages. Price only 12½ cents.

Feb. 1, 1833.

CONSUMPTION CURED



THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

THE PREVENTION AND CURE of *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—wly

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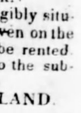
Valuable Property for Sale,

AT BRICELAND'S CROSS ROADS,

Washington County, Pa.



I WISH to sell the House and Lot in said village, lately occupied by me as a Tavern and Store. The house is a large frame, and in good repair, 60 feet in front by 30 back, with a Kitchen and other out Buildings. There are on the lot, two good Stables, a well of good water, in which is a good Pump, and convenient Spring House.

Also, a Lot of Ground, containing two and one-half acres, on which is a good Coal Bank.

The whole of the property is very eligibly situated for public business. Possession given on the first of April next. If not sold, it will be rented. For terms, which will be easy, apply to the subscriber, in Steubenville, Ohio.

JAMES BRICELAND.

October 16, 1832.—tf

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'

April 3, 1832.—wly

MOST MELANCHOLY EVENT.

The feelings of our community have been kept in an intense and painful state of anxiety, for ten days past, concerning the probable fate of a highly esteemed and universally respected fellow citizen—and it now becomes our melancholy duty to announce that their fears were but too well founded. On Thursday evening, the 24th ult., JOHN H. LANGHORNE, Esq., of the firm of '*M. Langhorne & Sons*,' Commission Merchants, of Maysville, took passage from Cincinnati, in the steam boat Companion, for Maysville. The boat arrived at Ripley on the succeeding morning; and when breakfast was ready, Mr. Langhorne did not appear, nor could he be found on board the boat. No individual on board could give any account of him. The clerk was under the impression that he had seen and conversed with him; after the boat left the wharf at Cincinnati—some one or two of the passengers were quite confident that he was on board some time after the boat got under weigh. A gentleman on board, who had some business with him, enquired for Mr. Langhorne about 9 o'clock—when the captain remarked that he presumed he had retired to rest. This information reached Maysville by the boat, and excited the deep and anxious fears of our citizens. Hopes were entertained, however, that after taking his passage for Maysville, he had changed his determination, and gone to Louisville; and that the impression of his being on board, originated from the fact barely of his having spoken for a passage and supped on the boat bound for Maysville. It was not until his brother proceeded to Louisville, and conveyed information back, that the painful state of suspense was relieved by the more painful confirmation of his melancholy fate. The night was boisterous and wet—and the rain, freezing as it fell, covered the guards of the boat with a solid sheet of ice; and, unfortunately, a part of the railing had been torn off the bow. It is believed that Mr. Langhorne, in attempting to pass along the guards in this situation, must have slipped and fell overboard; and, that, the falling of the rain, and the concussion of the boat upon the water, combined with the noise of the machinery, drowned his cries for aid—and, hence, his disappearance was not observed.

No similar event has ever occurred in this community, which called forth more heartfelt sorrow—for no individual in the town of Maysville enjoyed a larger share of the public esteem than did John H. Langhorne. Candid, upright, and punctual in all his dealings—his integrity and probity were unquestioned: And, although young, he was, at the time of his decease, an acting Magistrate of the town, a member of the Board of Trustees, and a Director of the Maysville and Lexington Road.

We will not give vent to our own feelings on this melancholy occasion. The deceased has passed beyond the bounds of our eulogy—and neither the sighs, nor the tears, nor the bitter anguish of friends, can bring him back to life.—*Maysville Eagle.*

From the Wilmington (Del.) State Journal, Feb. 8.

The Union and Tariff Meeting lately convened at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, was largely attended, and the resolutions were adopted by acclamation. We rarely, on any occasion, witnessed more enthusiastic, and patriotic feeling. The people of this county will not give up the Protective System, either to the threats of South Carolina, or to make Martin Van Buren President; and these are the only considerations upon which this great national system is assailed.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Wilmington and Susquehanna Railroad Company, authorizing the Company to form a union of the capital stock and interests, with corresponding companies in Pennsylvania and Maryland, has passed the legislature.

An overture has been made by our Legislature to the Legislature of Maryland, for an union between this state and the eight counties of Maryland on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay—the united territory to be called the state of Delaware. We know not in what spirit this overture may be received by our sister state; but, we understand, that the first suggestion of such an union came from leading citizens of that state, and we ourselves have heard one of her most distinguished citizens on the eastern shore advocate it as a measure desirable in itself, and which would be acceptable to the people of that district. If natural boundaries had been originally considered, the whole Peninsula, including the counties of Accomac and Northampton, which, by some queer accident, belong to Virginia, would have been included in one government. Nature intended it so—but man's caprice has marred the design, and spoiled one of the prettiest states which our Union could have boasted of, not even excepting the sovereign state of South Carolina.

Maryland, without the Eastern Shore, would be respectable for territory and population. Their territory would be within its natural limits and compact, and their population homogeneous. The people of the Peninsula assimilate in character and habits, and would readily form one people, as nature intended their territory to constitute one state. In the event of such an arrangement, Easton would probably become the capital of the regenerated state—and its *Capitol*, adorned by the Lloyds, the Chambers, the Goldsboroughs, the Tilghmans, the Kerrs, and the Upshurs of the Eastern Shore, with the Claytons and others, whom Little Delaware could throw into the scale, would present a galaxy of talent and character, which would give the Peninsular State a name that her sons would be proud of.

John Randolph, of Roanoke.—Among the most striking incidents of the day, are the proceedings of the meeting of which Mr. Randolph was chairman, which will be found in our paper of this morning. Revolutions do not go backwards, and it is manifest to all but those in power, that the revolution of public sentiment which is now in such rapid progress, will send General Jackson back to retirement, shorn of power, influence, and popularity, a miserable old man, deserted by all, even the base flatterers who now bask in the rays of his patronage. What would he now be if shorn of his patronage?

The wise statesman will profit by his example. The patriot who loves his country will rejoice at the proofs of public virtue, and the people will feel that they have achieved a new triumph in resuming their own authority. See what a few weeks have accomplished!!! Three months ago, the mandate of Francis P. Blair would have rallied the Jackson party; now, the authority of Andrew Jackson himself cannot do it. The people have ascertained that this is *their* Government, not *his;* that they are the best and safest depository of public liberty; and his most ardent and devoted friends *(that were)* do not hesitate to arraign his motives and condemn his acts. Man-worship is dead. We thank the proclamation for this. The candidate for popular favor will cease to declare himself a *Jackson man.* He must be for Liberty and the Constitution.—*U. S. Ted, Feb.* 9.

The First of February, the reader will recollect was the day on which the South Carolina Ordinance was to take effect. We have no information from Charleston later than that day. From Columbia, the seat of government of the State, we have seen a letter which states that, on the preceding evening, the College Students in that place formed a procession at about eight o'clock, and marched through the Main street, with an effigy of Gen. Jackson, with a label 'Andrew the First' on its head, and the Executive Messages in its hand. They bore it to the front of 'The Hive' Office, (a Union paper,) and there burnt and shot it. 'So ended, with us, Nullification the first day,' says the writer.—*Nat. Int., Feb.* 8.

"*Federal Aggression commenced.*"—With this imposing caption, the Charleston (S. C.) Post, of the 1st inst. announces, that "in pursuance of orders from the Dictator at Washington, the British ship Roger Stewart, Captain Kerr, from Greenock, and Spanish brig Hermoso Habenero, from Havanna, have been brought to in the Roads by the U. S. Revenue forces in this harbor."—This, says the Post, is the first act of the General Government, which, if followed up, must bring it in collision with us."

What would the nullifiers have! Perhaps, as in the case of the old lady we once heard of, they would be remarkably sweet tempered, if they could always have things their own way.

They nullify the laws, and defy the authority of the General Government—and when that Government, as in duty bound, takes measures for securing the execution of its laws, they affect surprize, and cry out—"Federal aggression commenced!" Truly these nullifiers are a wonderful people, and reason and modesty, as well as wisdom, will not doubt die with them.—*Balt. Pat.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1833.

☞The river is very high—yesterday, at 12 o'clock, it was eighteen feet above low water: it is now falling. Steam boats arrive and depart daily, and there is now no fear of interruption, by ice, this season.

☞We are indebted to Messrs. Hays, Hultz and Irwin, for copies of Mr. Gardner's able report on the influence of the protective policy upon *Agriculture.* We will hereafter make some extracts from this document.

THE TARIFF BILL was, on the 6th instant, taken from the Committee of the Whole into the House. The yeas and nays now may, and probably will, be called on all important questions, so that we may see who is absent, and how those present vote. On the 7th instant, one important amendment was carried. This amendment was to strike out the first clause of the first section which imposes a duty of *thirty-five* per cent on wool costing more than eight cents per pound, and on woollen and worsted twist, and yarn, until after the second of March, 1834, then *twenty five* per cent. until the second of March, 1835, then *fifteen* per cent. and insert—

'On wool worth 8 cents a pound, and on woollen twist and yarn, 4 cents specific, and 40 per cent. ad valorem, until the 2d of March, 1834; then 3 cents and 35 per cent. till 1835; and then 2 cents and 30 per cent. permanent.'

This is a valuable amendment to our farmers. The yeas were 97, nays 88. Of the Pennsylvania delegation Messrs. Allison, Banks, Bard, Bucher, Crawford, *Denny*, Dewart, Evans, Ford, Heister, Ihrie, H. King, M'Coy, M'Kennan, Muhlenburg, Potts, Stevens, Sutherland, and Watmough—20, voted *for* the amendment; and Messrs. Coulter, *Gilmore*, Horn, Mann, and Smith, voted *against* it.

A letter from a well informed gentleman at Washington expresses the opinion that the Tariff Bill will not pass.

We publish, to day, a note of Dr. Shoenberger, in reply to an article which appeared in the American Manufacturer of Saturday last. We almost regret that this gentleman has condescended to notice any calumny which is belched forth through the medium of that unprincipled paper. The editor of that print *now* professes to be greatly distressed, because the farmers and *laborers* in the vicinity of Dr. Shoenberger's works get so little compensation for their produce and labor—kind soul! he is very much interested, *just now*, for the poor laborers, and yet it is but a few weeks since he derived great consolation from the hope, that, if the Tariff was abolished the Manufacturers would be enabled to go on *by the inevitable reduction of the wages of labor.*'

Yes, this honest man, who *now* laments so much the melancholy condition of the laborers, and the great profits of the manufacturers, a few weeks ago '*cast out his anchor of hope*' upon the belief that the unavoidable reduction of wages, and the consequent truly melancholy condition of the laborers, would enable the manufacturers to retain their profits, even after the repeal of the Tariff. Surely the working men of this community are not to be deluded by such shallow and inconsistent professions.

VIRGINIA.—At a large meeting, at Charlotte Court House, at which *John Randolph*, of Roanoke, presided, the following, among other resolutions were adopted.

'*Resolved*, That while we retain a grateful sense of the many great and valuable services rendered by Andrew Jackson, Esquire, to the United States, we owe it to our country, and to our posterity *to make our solemn protest against many of the doctrines of his late proclamation.*

Resolved, That we have seen with deep regret, that Andrew Jackson, Esquire, President of the United States, *has been influenced by designing counsellors*, to subserve the purposes of their own guilty ambition, *to disavow the principles to which he owed his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the Government of the United States*, and to transfer his real friends and supporters, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of his and their bitterest enemies, the ultra federalists—ultra bank—ultra tariff—ultra internal improvement, and Hartford Convention men—the habitual scoffers at State rights, and to their instrument, the venal and prostituted press, by which they have endeavored, and but too successfully, to influence and mislead public opinion.

Resolved, That we owe it to justice, while denouncing *this portentous combination between Gen. Jackson and the late unhallowed coalition of his and our enemies*, to acquit *them* of any dereliction of principle, and to acknowledge *they* have but acted in their vocation.'

THE GREAT DEBATE still proceeds—Mr. Clayton, from Delaware, has made a speech altogether worthy of one of the representatives of that *magnanimous* state. We have selected from it, for our columns, a short extract, which we think will be perused with interest by most of our readers. He states the fact that, without the assistance of the anti Jackson party in the Senate, the President would, in that body, be in a '*small and hopeless minority*,' and then gives the reasons why *he* renders his assistance to the bill under discussion. These reasons are such as become a high minded and honorable patriot and statesman. He is actuated by no selfish motive, by no hope of office, and by no subserviency to men in power.

His notice of the origin of *Nullification*, of its originator, Thomas Jefferson, and his design in originating it, to effect his *own* election, is not new; but yet it is important to show how little respect is really due to the celebrated Kentucky resolutions.

They were written by Thomas Jefferson, say such men as Calhoun and Randolph, and therefore they must pass as sterling coin. There is nothing else in their favor; take away the authority of this name, and these resolutions would be insignificant. Written as they were in the time of high party excitement, to aid the ambitious schemes of their author, the soundness of the doctrines sustained in them might well be doubted. Add to this the fact, that from the election of Thomas Jefferson, until that of John Q. Adams, these resolutions were permitted to sleep without disturbance, and we may readily conclude that it was supposed they would not repay the labor of digging them from the dust, under which they were mouldering.

Why, indeed, should the opinions of Thomas Jefferson, on Constitutional questions, be entitled to particular respect? He certainly had no special advantages in ascertaining the meaning and intent of the Constitution. For several years before its adoption, and until it went into operation, he was absent from this country: and, therefore, certainly had not such aids in construing it, as had Hamilton, and Jay, and Madison, and Marshall, each of whom was active in its formation—Besides, the whole of his correspondence, as published since his death, proves that he possessed so little purity of heart, so little kindliness of feeling, such a predisposition to distort and misrepresent the most innocent actions of those around him, that it is manifest he was utterly unfit to examine, dispassionately, any question which had the slightest bearing upon his own prospects.

The time is rapidly approaching, and the present discussion in Congress will hasten it, when this matter will be fully understood; when Mr. Jefferson's resolutions, upon constitutional questions, will be as little appreciated as are his filthy jests about our Saviour.

He was the principal author of the Declaration of Independence, but he was also the very father of *Nullification.*

THE STEAM BOAT MEDITERRANEAN.—The annexed extract, from the Cincinnati Republican, confirms all that we had previously said as to the size and elegance of this noble floating palace. It adds, also, what we did not then know, and what could only be ascertained upon trial, that she is the '*swiftest* boat that ever graced America, or perhaps the world.'

Steam Boat Mediterranean.—We have been gratified with a sight of this splendid specimen of naval architecture, and can scarcely find terms to express our admiration. To Pittsburgh must belong the honor of producing the largest, the swiftest, and, perhaps, the most beautiful Steam Boat that has ever graced America, or, perhaps, the world. Through the politeness of the Captain, Mr. Srodes, we have obtained the following particulars in relation to her construction:

She measures in keel 175 feet;
In beam 30;
Depth of hold 10;
And carries 581¼ tons.

In keel and beam she precisely equals the U. S. frigate Constitution, with half the depth of hold. We should judge, without particularly examining her accommodations, that she might carry 300 cabin and 600 deck passengers, without any inconvenience. The ladies, and gentlemen's cabins are fitted up in magnificent style, and nothing appears to be omitted that can contribute to the comfort or luxury of the passengers. The whole cost, as we are informed by Capt. Srodes, amounts to a sum little short of $40,000. She is destined for the lower trade, and is now proceeding to her destination at New Orleans, at the rate of 17 miles an hour.—*Cincinnati Repub.*

Mr. Craig, Sir,—I observed a publication in the American Manufacturer, taken from the Lewistown Republican, stating that three forges, in Bedford county, owned by me, clear annually $20,600, which I feel it my duty to contradict and pronounce false. Perhaps the writer of the article is not aware that, from 17 to $18,000 of that amount goes to the farmer, to pay for grain, &c., and neither the farmer nor laborer complains of the monopoly the writer of the article speaks of; but, on the contrary, will support the manufacturer of iron there, because the manufacturer is their whole and only market. The article is intended to injure the manufacturing interest.

P. SHOENBERGER.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The Bill '*to continue the improvement of the State by rail roads and canals*,' has occupied the Senate for the last three days. From the votes that have been taken, it appears that it will pass the Senate in nearly the same shape that it came from the House. Attempts to strike out the appropriation for a '*double track*' on the Philadelphia and Columbia rail road failed, both in committee of the whole and on the second reading. The appropriation to finish the works on French creek, was retained in the bill after an attempt to strike it out.—*Harrisburgh Intelligencer.*

From the Baltimore Patriot, Feb. 5.

It was mentioned in some of the nullifying papers at the South, that James Madison had expressed his disapprobation of the doctrines contained in the President's Proclamation. Bearing in mind the letter of Mr. Madison to Mr. Everett, on the subject of the Virginia Resolutions of '98, it was not easy to credit such a rumor. The Globe of yesterday publishes the subjoined extract of a letter, written nearly three years since, which, taken in connection with the speech to which it alludes, goes even further than his letter to Mr. Everett:—

(Copy of a Letter to Mr. Livingston.)

MONTPELIER, May 8th, 1830.

You have succeded better in your interpretation of the Virginia proceedings in '98 '99, than those who have seen in them a coincidence with the nullifying doctrine so called. This doctrine, new to me as it was to you, derives no support from the best contemporary elucidations of those proceedings—the debates on the resolutions—the address of the Legislature to its constituents; and the scope of the objections made by the Legislatures of other States, whose concurrence was invited and refused.

The error in the late comments on the Virginia proceedings has arisen from a failure to distinguish between what is declaratory of opinion and what is ipso facto executory; between the right of the *parties*, and of a single party; and between resorts within the purview of the Constitution, and the ultima ratio which appeals from a Constitution cancelled by its abuses, to original rights, paramount to all Constitutions.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

It gives us pleasure to state that our bank has recovered *twenty six thousand dollars* more of the money stolen from it in October last. This sum was in notes, and concealed under a log on Nicholls' land, near town. The place of deposit was revealed by one of the robbers, on condition that he should be set at liberty.

The loss which the bank sustained by the robbery was a heavy one, but it has in no wise impaired the credit of the institution.—*Wheeling Gazette, Feb.* 9.

In *The Life of a Sailor* is a narrative of a wreck of a vessel off the Havanna. The crew took to the boat which upset; they succeeded in righting her, and while two men were bailing her with their hats, a shark was seen to approach. No language can convey an idea of the panic which seized the struggling seamen. Every man now strove the more to obtain a moment's safety. Well they knew that one drop of blood would have been scented by the everlasting pilot fish, the jackalls of the shark: and that their destruction was inevitable, if one only of these monsters should discover the rich repast, or be led to its food by the little rapid hunter of its prey. A few minutes after, about 15 sharks came right amongst them. The boat was again upset by the simultaneous endeavors to escape danger, and the 22 sailors were again devoted to destruction. At first the sharks did not seem inclined to seize their prey, but swam in amongst the men, playing in the water, sometimes leaping about and rubbing against their victims. This was of short duration. A loud shriek from one of the men announced his sudden pain; a shark had seized him by the leg, and severed it entirely from the body. No sooner had the blood been tasted than the dreaded attack took place: another and another shriek proclaimed the loss of limbs. Some were torn from the boat, to which they vainly endeavored to cling—some it was supposed sunk from fear alone. The sharks had tasted the blood, and were not to be driven from their feast. By great exertion again the boat was righted, and two men were in her: the rest had all perished. The two survivors resolved with gallant hearts, to redouble their exertions. They lightened the boat sufficiently not to be overset. The voracious monsters endeavored to upset the boat, they swam by its side in seeming anxiety for their prey; but after waiting some time they separated. The two rescued seamen, in spite of the horrors they had witnessed, soon fell asleep, and were the next day, fortunately, picked up by a vessel.—*Balt. Amer.*

From the Baltimore American, of Feb. 9.

The Charleston Courier, of the 2d instant, has the following paragraph, in reference to the Revenue regulations of that port, to which allusion was made yesterday:

'Yesterday, the birth day of *practical* Nullification, otherwise called *the fatal first of February*, was signalized by no greater event of importance than a somewhat more rigid enforcement, than usual, of the revenue laws. The British ship *Roger Stewart*, from Greenock, and Spanish Brig *Hermosa Habanero*, from Havanna, were taken in charge by the U. S. Revenue force in our harbor, until the duties on the merchandise they contained, should be properly secured to the Government. This proceeding has been denounced, by the Evening Journal, as a 'Federal aggression,' and the first step towards a collision with the state authorities. So far from this being the case, the course pursued by the Collector on this occasion, in compliance with his instructions, is in strict conformity with the provisions of the act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the collection of duties on imposts and tonnage,' passed the 2d March, 1799—an act, the validity or constitutionality of which, has never been questioned. That this amounts to a 'Federal aggression,' can only be maintained by those who are anxious for some pretext to commence hostilities, or who agree with an ingenious Columbia Editor, that to enforce the revenue laws of the United States, is to *commit Assault and Battery.*

We perceive, by the instructions of the Treasury Department, to the Collector of this port, dated Nov. 6, 1832, published among the other documents accompanying the last Message of the President, that the officers of the customs are directed to adhere to the strict line of their official duty, 'merely executing their duties with perhaps greater vigilance than ordinary, and adapting existing regulations of daily use and application, to new circumstances of greater emergency, as they may arise,' and that it is the wish of the President and the Treasury Department, 'to take no step, nor employ any means calculated to provoke or excite to force, those who are now threatening resistance but to defeat their operations by the moral force of the Laws and the Constitution.'

Original Anecdote.—Some five and thirty years ago, when this country was almost entirely new, and our inhabitants were few and far between, an enterprising black smith came into the town of Bloomfield, and being unable, for want of time and utensils, to erect a shop, put his anvil and set his fire and bellows going out of doors. Not long afterwards, one of his distant neighbors, hearing that there was a black smith in town, started off to go and employ him; but not finding the way, inquired of a man whom he met on the road, 'how far it was to Mr. B's black smith shop?' 'You are in the shop now,' replied the wag, 'but it is three miles and a half to his *anvil.*'

All the 25th number of the American Quarterly Review, except the final article, the subject of which is Nullification, has been printed. We annex the titles of most of the articles—Life of Commodore Barney; Revised Code of Pennsylvania; Life of Schiller; View of the State of Ohio; Girard College; Hampden and his Times; New Zealand and Tristan D'Acunha; Memoirs of the Duchess of St. Leu, &c.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The 'Great Debate' goes on in the Senate of the U. States. Mr. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Senate on Friday, in favor of the bill. In his speech, he remarked, that 'to preserve the harmony of the Union, republican Pennsylvania would change, alter, and, if necessary, *abolish the protective system!*" Pennsylvania will commit no such suicidal act, Mr. Dallas, to gratify the whims of the Hotspurs of the south: you entirely misrepresent the opinions of your constituents by such declarations.—*Adams Sentinel.*

We publish, says the New York Standard, the following from Mr. Ware as a curiosity.

The following is an estimate of the quantity of sail duck required for the making of one complete suit of sails, &c. for the United States Ship Pennsylvania, now building in Philadelphia.

Number of yards for one set of sails,	18,341
Bags, Hammocks, Boat Sails, Awnings, &c.	14,624
	Yards 32,965
Size of shrouds,	11 inch.
Main stay,	19 do
Main mast from step to fly pole,	278 feet.
Main yard,	110 do
Topsail yard,	82 do
Topgallant yard,	52 do
Royal yard,	36 do
Sheet anchor,	10,000 lbs.
Sheet cable,	25 inch.
Maintop sail contains,	1,531 yds.

By C. Ware, late sail maker in the U. States Navy.—*Poulson.*

Deuse.—This is said to be a popular name for the Devil. Few, perhaps, who make use of the expression, 'Deuse take you,' particularly those of the softer sex, who, accompanying it with a gentle pat of the fan, cannot be supposed to mean any ill by it, are aware that it is synonimous to sending you to the Devil. Dusius was the ancient popular name for a kind of demon or devil among the Gauls, so that this saying, the meaning of which so few understand, has at least its antiquity to recommend it. It is mentioned in St. Austin, *De Civitates Dei*, as a libidinous demon who was charged with doing a good deal of mischief of so subtle a nature, that as none saw it, it did not seem possible to be prevented. Later days have done this devil justice, candidly supposing it to have been much traduced by a set of delinquents, who used to father upon invisible and imaginary agents of their own and other crimes.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 5th instant, by the Rev. C. G. Schweizer Barth, Mr. MICHAEL DIETY, of the town of Mercer, to Miss ELIZABETH KILLE, of Conoquenessing.

On Thursday, the 7th instant, by the same, Mr. HENRY UMSTADT, of Harmonie, to Miss SUSAN SCHAEFFER, of Conoquenessing.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. ADAM DAMBACHER, to Miss CHRISTINA GOEHRING, both of Cranberry.

DIED,

On Saturday evening, the 2d instant, after a severe and protracted illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH HETH, consort of Capt. Samuel Heth, of Jefferson township, in the 54th year of her age.

The deceased leaves behind her an affectionate husband and six children to mourn their irreparable loss, and society to lament the absence of one of its most valuable members.

Although Mrs. Heth now sleeps in the arms of death, beneath the clods of the valley, her kind, affectionate, and amiable disposition will long be remembered in the neighborhood in which she lived.

CONCERT.

THE TYROLESE MINSTRELS have the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh that, by particular desire, they will give one concert more of Vocal and Instrumental Music, *on Monday evening next*, at Concert Hall, when they will be assisted by the principal Professors and Amateurs of the city. ☞For particulars, see small bills. Feb. 15, 1833.

NEW WORKS.

THE OUTLAW'S BRIDE, with other tales: by Leigh Ritchie, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Miss Mitford, Miss Sheridan, and Mrs. Alaric Watts, the Author of 'Granby,' &c. &c., in 2 vols.

TRAVELS IN PERU, including a year's residence in Potosi: by Edmond Temple, Knight of the Royal and distinguished order of Charles III., in 2 vols., first American edition.

JONES' CHURCH HISTORY—The History of the Christian Church, from the birth of Christ to the XVIII century, including the very interesting account of the Waldenses and Albigenses: by Wm. Jones: 2 vols. in one, new edit.

DEPPING'S EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS, comprising Delineations of the Manners and Customs of various Nations: second series; a new edition, enlarged and improved, with 17 engravings on wood, by Atherton.

SWORD'S POCKET ALMANAC, for 1833.

EDUCATION ANNUAL—The Annual of the Board of Education of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, edited by John Breckinridge, A. M.—Corr. Sec.

Just received, and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
Feb. 15.—2t. No. 73, Wood street.

AN ELECTION

OF the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Turnpike Road Company will be held at the house of Mr. R. Gray, in Birmingham, on Friday, the 8th day of March next, according to Charter, for the purpose of electing a President, Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary, to act for one year.

O. ORMSBY GREGG,
Feb. 15, 1833.—3t* *Secretary.*

TO LET.

THE Subscriber, finding his House too large for his family, wishes to rent, for a term of from five to seven years, the house lately occupied as a Tavern, (called the Two Mile Run,) on the Philadelphia Road. The house and premises have undergone a complete repair, and all in fine order. The house is well adapted for a Seminary, for which use a preference will be given. Possession will be given 15th or 25th instant.

JOS. HASLITT.
Two Mile Run, Feb. 15, 1833.—3t

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

THE MANUAL LABOR ACADEMY—*Zelienople*—under the care of the *West Pennsylvania Lyceum*, will open on the *first day of March next*—The Rev. Henry H. Hays, late Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, having accepted his appointment of Principal of said Institution.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 15, 1833.

NEW BOOKS.

THE OUTLAW'S BRIDE, and other Tales: in 2 vols.

TRAVELS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF PERU; including a year's residence in Potosi. By Edmond Temple, Knight of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles III.

MEMOIRS OF FANNY NEWELL; written by herself, and published at her particular request, and the desire of numerous friends: Second Edition, with corrections and improvements. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh*
February 15—6t

EASTERN HOG SKINS.

SEVERAL dozen EASTERN HOG SKINS—of superior quality, No. 1. Just received, and for sale, at eastern prices, by

J. LITTLE & Co.,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
February 15, 1833.—3w

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, }
Allegheny County, ss }

ROBERT Watson *vs.* Margaret Watson, Andrew Watson, Rev. John Black, G. T. Ewing and Margaret his wife, formerly Margaret Black, Andrew W. Black, Elizabeth T. Black, Alexander Black, Samuel B. W. Black, William Black, Robert Black, and Martha Anne Black, Christopher Magee and Jane his wife, Wm. Pentland and Mary his wife, Samuel B. Wylie and Margaret his wife, Archibald M'Kinney and Anne his wife.

The defendants above named will take notice, that a writ has been issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of the said county of Allegheny, commanding me to summon them to appear before the Judges of the said Court, at the said Court, to be holden at Pittsburgh, on the 4th Monday of March next, to show wherefore partition should not be had, between them and the said plaintiff, of the following described property, situate in the said county of Allegheny, viz:—

All that certain piece of land, situate partly in the township of Pitt, and partly in the city of Pittsburgh, being parts of the northernmost of the two lots, numbered 'nine,' in the plan of lots annexed to the last will and testament of Andrew Watson, late of the said county, deceased, being also part of the land occupied by Philadelphia street, as laid out in the said plan, and being the whole of the southernmost of the said two lots, numbered 'nine,' in the said plan; the said piece of land being the same which the surviving executors of the said Andrew Watson, deceased, by a deed bearing date the 22d day of November, A. D. 1832, and recorded in book T, 2, page 23, conveyed unto the said plaintiff and defendants; and also, by an agreement, bearing the same date, and recorded in book T, 2, page 27.

WILLIAM LECKY,
Sheriff of Allegheny County.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 8—w6t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, a number of Tracts of first rate Land, situate about 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh, in Cunningham's district, in Deer and Indiana townships, about from one half to three miles from the Allegheny river. The land, generally, is well timbered, with Walnut, White Oak, Hickory, Locust, &c.; well calculated either for grazing, tilling, fruit, &c.; abounding in fine springs: Deer creek and Cedar run pass through part of it; Stone Coal has been discovered on some of it; several of the tracts have been tolerably well improved, the products of which are readily sold in the Pittsburgh Market. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on Mr. John Neff, who resides near the land, and will show it, and make known the terms of sale. Title indisputable. For further information, call on or address S. MILES GREEN, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa., or EDWARD B. DORSEY, near Alexandria, Huntingdon Co. Pa., Agents for the Executors and legal Representatives of Edward Bartholomew, deceased.
January 4—4w

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE undersigned offer for sale their COTTON FACTORY, *situated at Beaver Falls, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, now in successful and profitable operation.*

The Factory contains 5 double cards, 4 single do., and 1 breaker for laps; 3 drawing frames, on the most approved principle; 2 tube speeders, each ten tubes; 1 roving frame, 16 cans; 7 throstles, containing 696 spindles; 1 mule, 144 spindles; 1 twister, for carpet chain, 12 spindles; together with Picker, Reels, &c., and every thing necesssary to carry on the business profitably and advantageously, the whole of which are in excellent working order. There is also a small Machine Shop attached to it, with suitable tools for the repair and making of machinery.

The building is subtantial and elegant, 55 by 33 feet, 3 stories, a good and substantial cast iron overshot wheel, with cast iron gearing—this will either be sold to the purchaser or rented.

In connection with the above, there is a Store, well stocked with such goods as suits the wants of the country and hands employed: a better stand for business is probably not in the county.

The permanency of the Beaver is too well known to need comment from us; and its improvement, as a slack water navigation, will add much to its value. Pittsburgh, one of the best markets in the western country for cotton yarn, is distant but thirty miles, and navigation the whole way; 2 keel boats ply, weekly, between Beaver and Pittsburgh. To those desiring to purchase, and obtain information of the profits of the business, every information will be communicated. For terms, &c., address

PUGHS, WILSON & CO.,
Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa.
Nov. 13, 1832.—w3m.

HIND & HOWARD,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Paper Warehouse, No.* 18, *Wood street*, next door to the corner of Front street, where they offer for sale a General Assortment of

Paper, Blank Books, &c.

Of a superior quality.—Having become Agents for the Manufacturer, they have on hand, and intend keeping, a regular supply of

WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS,

all of which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms, for cash or approved barter.

☞Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow taken in exchange, at market prices.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1833.—w3m

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

TO LET,

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling House, pleasantly situated, on the Fourth street road, nearly opposite to the Fort Pitt Glass House. Possession from the first of April. Apply to
Jan. 15.—w7t. ROB'T WATSON.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

B. M'DOUGALL respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has commenced the above, in the Academy kept by Mr. Will, at No. 61 Fourth street, near Smithfield; where, from his assiduity and attention, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage, in the diffusion of the knowledge of that very useful and elegant art—the designing of Buildings. Terms easy.

Hours of attendance—from 9 to 12 noon.
from 1 to 5 p. m.
from 6 to 9 p. m.
February 1, 1833.—4t*

ABISHAI WAY,
NEW STONE FRONT STORE,
NO. 47 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received, from the east, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Suited to the Season, including a constant supply of the Cheap and Durable Fabrics manufactured by the Harmony Society, at Economy; all of which will be sold by the Piece or Package, at reasonable prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS
Of every No. and quality to suit purchasers.
November 13, 1832.—4wcw8t.

TO LET,

A Spacious Cellar, conveniently situated on the bank of the Monongahela, in West st., near the Boat Landings. In this cellar may be salted 2 to 3 hundred thousand weight of Pork. With the cellar, will also be let a Brick Smoke House, with complete and safe apparatus, in which 80,000 lbs. of Bacon can be hung at one time. Apply at No. 6, in the Diamond, to

ROBERT PATTERSON, *Ag't.*
Pittsburgh, Dec. 14 1832.—wtf.

In the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, of December Term, 1832, Vend. Ex. No. 39.

EDWARD SIMPSON, Esq. }
vs.
GEORGE SELDEN, Esq. }

L. S. } And now, to wit: January 28th, 1833, on motion, the Court appoint Samuel Gormly, Auditor, to apportion the money. From the Record.

WM. M'CANDLESS, *Prothonotary.*

THE Auditor will attend at the office of E. Simpson, on the 9th day of March, 1833, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to make distribution of the proceeds of the Sheriff's Sale, agreeable to order of Court. SAM'L GORMLY,
February 8—3t *Auditor.*

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE Annual Election of three Managers of 'The Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road,' will be held at the house of Philip Stuart, Welder, Versailles township, Allegheny county, on the 1st Monday of March next, the 4th day of the month. THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
February 8—7t *Secretary.*

SAVE COSTS!

THE notes and book accounts of Samuel Stevenson are put into my hands for collection, by his Assignees. All persons indebted to him, are requested to call with me, and settle the same, before the 15th February inst. After that date suits will be commenced against all delinquents.

M. B. LOWRIE,
No. 21, on the Diamond.
Feb. 1, 1833.—3t

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do

Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.

December 4.—1y

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

December 7, 1832.—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

☞The Cincinnati Gazette and Louisville Advertiser will each insert the above to the amount of $4. Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

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AN ORDINANCE,

Concerning the Assessment and Appropriations of the City Taxes, for the year 1833.

SECT. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That the amount of moneys to be collected upon the persons, possessions, trades, and property, of the city of Pittsburgh, made taxable: together with the moneys now in the Treasury, as well as all moneys arising from rents, fines, forfeitures, licenses, &c. &c. shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated in the following manner, viz:

No. 1.—Salaries of City Officers, to wit:

Mayor	$500 00
Treasurer	500 00
Wharf Master	400 00
Street Commissioners	730 00
Clerk of Market	100 00
High Constable	200 00
City Constables	600 60
Clerks of Councils	300 00
Bell Ringer	80 00
Messengers	50 00
Assessors	60 00
Recording Regulator	200 00
Superintendent of Water Works	900 00
Total No. 1,	$4,620 00
No. 2 for cleaning paved cartways	$2,075 00
3 Collecting and lost taxes	1,000 00
4 Credits for old paving	150 00
5 Stationery and fuel	100 00
6 Wh'vs & land. on Monongahela	400 00
7 Repairing streets	1,000 00
8 Grading and paving cartways	4,140 00
9 Interest on bal. 1832, 904 / city loan arm't 1833, 8,300	9,204 22
10 Redemption & int. of City Bills	100 00
11 Water Works	12,000 00
12 Contingent Fund	5,164 17
13 Fire engine and Hose comp.	3,000 00
14 Outstanding warrants	6,967 33
	$49,920 72

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1833.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Pres't Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.

JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.

WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.

February 5—3t

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam,* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.

BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.—3m.

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.

December 28—tf

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

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Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.

Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, I thererefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

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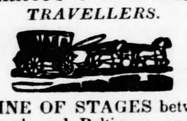
To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.



THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning,* from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They giv their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the worl as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

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DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics,* and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

IS now open for the reception of Young Ladies, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, lately occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the city of Pittsburgh, near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of the Institute is to impart an *accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education;* and, having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the proprietors hope to fulfil the design.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the Institute, are as follow:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.

History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.

Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.

French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.

Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.

Drawing and Painting, $6. Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4. Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.

Board, instruction in Callesthenics, Weekly Lectures on Etiquette and Polite Manners, Fuel, Candle-light, Pew Rent, and general superintendence, $2 50 per week. ☞All bills payable quarterly in advance.

Those who prefer the arrangement, may have their daughters boarded and instructed in *all* the branches taught in the Institute, at the rate of $200 per annum.

Dr. Lacey and his Institute have the honor of being recommended to the public confidence and patronage, by the following distinguished gentlemen:

E. T. Throop, Governor of the State of N. Y.; Edward P. Livingston, Lieut. Governor, do.; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College; Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York; A. Flagg, Secretary of State; Silas Wright, Jr. Comptroller; James Porter, Register in Chancery; John Townsend, Mayor of the city of Albany; Alonzo Potter, A. M. Professor of Belles Lettres and Moral Philosophy Union College; P. A. Proal, A. M. Prof. of the French language and literature, U. Canada; T. R. Beck, M. D. Prof. in the Col. of Phy. & Sur. of the W. District, and Principal of the Albany Academy; Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of N. York, and Prof. of the nature, ministry and polity of the church in the G. T. Sem.; Rev. Thomas Lyell, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, N. Y.; Rev. George Upfold, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. Pastor of the North D. Reformed Church, Albany; Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany; Rev. Thomas Burch, Pastor of the North Methodist E. Church, Albany; Rev. James Martin, A. M. Pastor of Associate Church, Albany.

☞There will be a vacation of four weeks, in August; of one in November; one in February, and one in May.

☞For further particulars, refer to the Prospectus, or to the Subscriber,

WM. B. LACEY.

October 2, 1832.—1ysw

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

LOTS! LOTS!!

THE following Valuable Lots are offered at Private Sale, until the first of February next, and if not sold then, they will be offered at Public Sale, viz:

4 Lots in Fifth Street, adjoining the Mansion House.

20 Lots in Penn street, beginning at the corner of Wayne.

☞Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on B. Darlington, who will show a plan of said lots, with the terms.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
January 1—tf No. 42 Market street.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—the business of the firm will be settled by James Adams, Jr.

JAS. ADAMS, Jr.
W. H. DENNY.

January 1, 1833.

JAS. ADAMS, JR.

HAVING purchased the interest of Wm. H. Denny in the late firm, continues the *GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS* at his Ware House, Water street.

JAS. ADAMS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833.—tf

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.

Dec. 25.—tf.

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected:
Interest allowed on Special Deposits.
Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

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FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf